



GB 2291812A

(12) UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 291 812 (13) A

(43) Date of A Publication 07.02.1996

(21) Application No 9515967.9

(22) Date of Filing 03.08.1995

(30) Priority Data

(31) 06201389  
06334564

(32) 03.08.1994  
20.12.1994

(33) JP

(51) INT CL<sup>6</sup>

A63B 37/12

(52) UK CL (Edition O )

A6D D1A

(56) Documents Cited

GB 2280379 A GB 2064338 A WO 80/01541 A

(71) Applicant(s)

Bridgestone Sports Co Ltd

(Incorporated in Japan)

45 Higashimatsushita-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo,  
Japan

(58) Field of Search

UK CL (Edition N ) A6D D1A D1B , C3M MXC , C3V

VEM

INT CL<sup>6</sup> A63B 37/12

ONLINE:- WPI

(72) Inventor(s)

Takahashi Maruko

Shinichi Kakiuchi

Junji Hayashi

(74) Agent and/or Address for Service

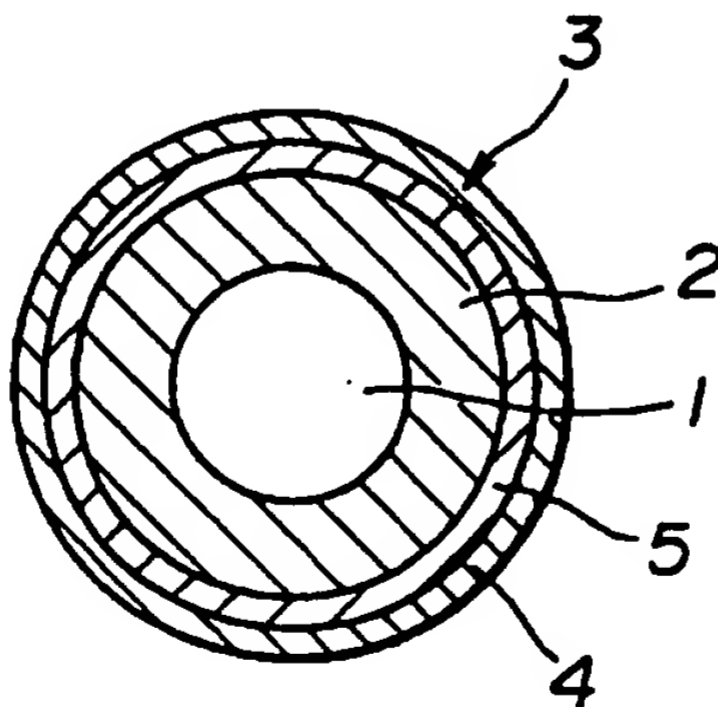
Mewburn Ellis

York House, 23 Kingsway, LONDON, WC2B 6HP,  
United Kingdom

(54) Wound golf ball

(57) In a wound golf ball comprising a solid center (1), thread rubber (2), and a cover (3), the cover has a multilayer structure including an outer layer (4) and an inner layer (5) having a higher hardness than the outer layer. The outer layer (4) is 0.4 - 3.0 mm thick. The ball affords improved spin and durability.

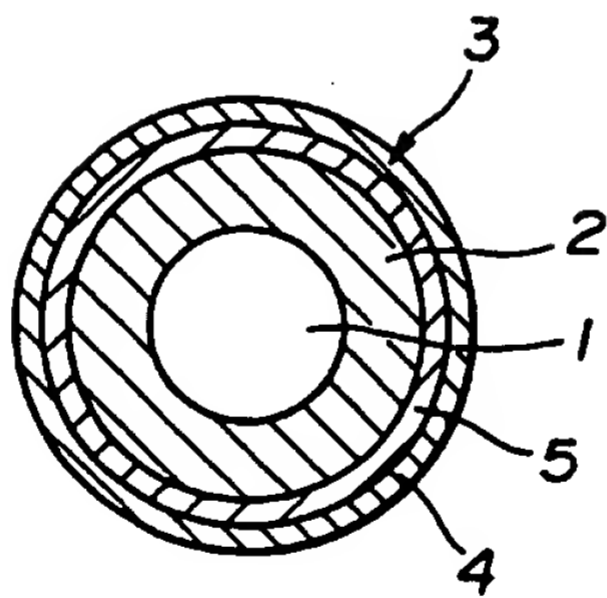
FIG.1



GB 2 291 812 A

1/1

**FIG.1**



2291812

Wound Golf Ball

5

10

This invention relates to a thread wound golf ball having good spin property and durability.

15

Prior art thread wound golf balls with a solid center have two types of covers, that is, ionomer resin covers and balata rubber covers. For simplicity, the thread wound golf balls having a cover of ionomer resin are referred to as wound ionomer balls while the thread wound golf balls having a cover of balata rubber are referred to as wound balata balls. They have advantages and disadvantages. The wound ionomer balls are superior in flying distance when struck with the driver, but considerably inferior in spin properties in the approach play on the green, that is, stoppage on the green. The wound balata balls are less durable, for example, in that their cover at the ball surface can be scuffed or fretted by bunker shots and cut when topped with iron clubs.

30

For the purpose of improving spin property and durability, a wound golf ball using a softer ionomer resin as the cover was also proposed. This ball has problems that it has little difference in the flying distance associated with the driver from the conventional wound golf balls and that it can be cut in the cover when topped with iron clubs as are the wound balata balls.

35

It would be desirable to provide a wound golf ball which is satisfactory in flying distance and spin property and has good durability.

5       The present invention relates to a thread wound golf ball having a solid center, thread rubber, and a cover. The cover has a multi-layer structure including an outer layer and an inner layer. The inner layer has a higher hardness than the outer layer. The outer layer has a  
10       radial thickness of 0.4 mm or more. Our work shows that such a ball may attain a flying distance at least comparable to that of the conventional wound ionomer balls having a cover of high hardness ionomer resin. Its spin property can be comparable to that of the conventional wound balata balls.  
15       Its cover is not readily cut when topped with iron clubs.

          Although two-piece solid golf balls having a cover of two-layer structure are known in the art as disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Kokai (JP-A) Nos. 80469/1985 and 290969/1986 and EP 577,058, a two-layer cover has never  
20       been proposed for wound golf balls. The thread wound golf ball having a solid center and a cover of the above-defined layer structure as proposed herein may afford the following features.       Since the cover outer layer has a lower hardness or adequate softness, the ball gains a  
25       high spin rate and offers good spin properties and controllability on approach shots. Since the cover inner layer has a higher hardness, the cover as a whole offers good repulsion or restitution, an increased initial velocity with a low spin rate, and an increased flying  
30       distance on driver shots. A combination of the outer layer having a lower hardness with the inner layer having a higher hardness improves cut resistance and hence, durability. The outer layer formed of an ionomer resin having a lower hardness has higher scuffing resistance and  
35       hence, more durable than the balata covers and high hardness ionomer resin covers.

          According to the present invention, there is provided a wound golf ball comprising a solid center, a thread

rubber layer, and a cover wherein the cover has a multi-layer structure including an outer layer having a thickness of at least 0.4 mm and an inner layer having a hardness higher than that of the outer layer.

5

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The only figure, FIG. 1 is a schematic cross-sectional view of one exemplary wound golf ball.

10

Referring to FIG. 1, a wound golf ball is illustrated as comprising a spherical solid center 1. Thread rubber is wound on the center 1 to form a thread rubber layer 2, which is enclosed in a cover 3. According to the invention, the cover 3 has a multi-layer structure, typically a two layer structure consisting of a radially outer layer 4 and a radially inner layer 5.

Each of the outer and inner layers 4 and 5 may be formed of a composition comprising a well-known cover resin such as ionomer resins and balata rubber and conventional amounts of optional additives including pigments such as titanium white and dispersants such as magnesium stearate. The outer layer has a first hardness which is relatively low and the inner layer has a second hardness which is higher than the first hardness.

The outer layer is preferably formed with a Shore D hardness of 40 to 55, more preferably 45 to 51. Useful resins are ionomer resins, for example, Himilan® 8120, 8220 and 8320 commercially available from Mitsui-duPont Polychemical K.K. and mixtures of two or more of them, as well as balata rubber.

The inner layer is preferably formed of a resin having a Shore D hardness of 55 to 68, more preferably 60 to 66. Useful resins are ionomer resins, for example, Himilan 1554, 1555, 1601, 1702, 1705, and 1706 commercially available from Mitsui-duPont Polychemical K.K. and mixtures of two or more of them.

The difference in hardness between the inner and outer layer resins should preferably be at least 5, especially at least 10 in Shore D hardness.

According to the present invention, the outer layer  
5 should have a radial thickness of at least 0.4 mm, especially 0.4 to 3.0 mm. An outer layer of less than 0.4 mm fails to provide spin properties on approach shots. A ball with an outer layer of more than 3.0 mm May be less repulsive and afford a shorter flying distance.

10 It is recommended that the outer and inner layers have a total thickness of 1.0 to 4.0 mm, especially 1.5 to 2.5 mm. The ratio of the outer layer thickness to the inner layer thickness is desirably from 3:7 to 7:3. If the total thickness is less than 1.0 mm, the cover may be less

15 durable against topping. If the total thickness is beyond 4.0, the ball may be sometimes low in initial velocity. If the outer layer is thinner outside the above-defined ratio range, a problem may arise with respect to spin on approach shots. If the outer layer is thicker  
20 outside the above-defined ratio range, the flying distance associated with the driver may be short.

The wound golf ball of the invention has a solid center rather than a liquid center. This prevents shortening of the flying distance during play at low  
25 temperature as compared with the wound golf balls with a liquid center. The solid center preferably has an outer diameter of 27 to 38 mm, especially 29 to 35 mm. If the solid center is less than 27 mm in diameter, a ball would receive more spin, follow a rather getting-up trajectory, and fly a shorter distance against a head wind. A solid  
30 center having a diameter of more than 38 mm is too large to wound thread rubber thereon to a proper thickness so that the ball might fail to provide adequate hardness for hitting feel unless the solid center is extremely hard.

35 The solid center can be formed by any well-known technique. For example, a well-known rubber composition comprising base rubber and a peroxide is molded under heat and pressure to form the solid center. The base rubber may

be polybutadiene rubber or a mixture of polybutadiene rubber and polyisoprene rubber which are conventionally used in solid golf balls. In the practice of the invention, 1,4-polybutadiene rubber having more than 90% of  
5 cis-structure is preferred for higher repulsion. Co-crosslinking agents which are conventionally used in solid golf balls include zinc and magnesium salts of unsaturated fatty acids such as methacrylic acid and acrylic acid and esters such as trimethylpropane trimethacrylate. These  
10 agents may be used in the rubber composition for the solid center. Zinc acrylate is most preferred because of high repulsion. Typically about 15 to 30 parts by weight of the co-crosslinking agent is blended with 100 parts by weight of the base rubber. Any well-known peroxide may be used.  
15 Preferred are dicumyl peroxide and mixtures of dicumyl peroxide and 1,1-bis(t-butylperoxy)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane. Typically about 0.5 to 1.5 parts by weight of the peroxide is blended with 100 parts by weight of the base rubber. The rubber composition may optionally contain zinc  
20 oxide and barium sulfate for specific gravity adjustment and an anti-oxidant.

The hardness of the solid center is not critical since it is determined by considering the feel to the player on impacts entailing great deflection as by driver hits and  
25 the head speed of the player. Most often, the solid center has a hardness of 45 to 80, especially 60 to 80 on JIS C hardness scale as measured at the solid core surface.

The type of thread rubber wound on the solid center and the winding technique may be conventional.

30 After a core is formed by winding a thread rubber layer on the solid center, any desired technique may be used in enclosing the core in a cover of multi-layer structure. For example, each covering composition is directly injection molded around the core. Alternatively,  
35 a pair of hemispherical cups are formed from each covering composition and the core is surrounded by the dual cups, which is press molded at 110 to 160°C for about 2 to 10 minutes.

The golf ball is typically made with a diameter and weight meeting the Golf Association Standards, that is, a diameter of at least 42.67 mm and a weight of up to 45.92 g.

5

EXAMPLE

Examples of the present invention are given below by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

10 Examples 1-7 and Comparative Examples 1-4

Each solid center was prepared by blending suitable ingredients to form a rubber composition as shown in Table 1, milling the composition in a roll mill, and press molding the composition at 155°C for 15 minutes to form a center ball.

15

Table 1

<u>Solid center</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Composition (pbw)				
20	Polybutadiene rubber	100	100	100
	Stearic acid	1	1	1
	Zinc oxide	30	45	20
	Lead acrylate	22	6	25
	Barium sulfate	35	60	21
25	Dicumyl peroxide	1.2	1.2	1.2
	Center outer diameter	31.8 mm	27.8 mm	35.3 mm

Thread rubber was wound on the solid center by a conventional winding technique to form a thread rubber layer of about 6 mm thick.

30

Each cover composition was prepared by blending 100 parts by weight of a resin as shown in Table 2 with 5 parts by weight of titanium oxide and 0.3 parts by weight of magnesium stearate in a twin screw extruder. The cover composition was molded into hemispherical cups.

35

Table 2

		Cover composition			
Ionomer resin (pbw)		R1	R2	R3	R4
5	H1557 (Zn)	25	-	-	-
	S8120 (Na)	50	-	-	-
	S8320	-	65	90	-
	H1605 (Zn)	-	-	-	50
	H1650	-	35	10	-
10	H1706 (Zn)	-	-	-	50
	H1856 (Na)	25	-	-	-
	Cover resin hardness(Shore D)	51	47	41	64

15 A wound golf ball was prepared by combining a pair of cups of one type with a pair of cups of another type in concentric overlap, mating a pair of dual cups so as to enclose the core therein, and compression molding the cups to form a cover.

20 Each of the thus prepared golf balls was tested for carry, total distance (carry + run), spin, and elevation angle by hitting with the driver and sand wedge. The results are shown in Table 3. The ball was also examined for cut durability by hitting with the sand wedge at a head speed (HS) of 36 m/s.

Table 3

Example Comparative Example

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
<u>Solid center</u>											
Outer diameter (mm)	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	27.8	35.3	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8
Weight (g)	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	17.8	29.3	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4
Hardness*1 (mm)	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	4.21	3.87	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91
<u>Cover</u>											
Structure	2 layer	2 layer	2 layer	2 layer	2 layer	2 layer	2 layer	1 layer	1 layer	2 layer	balata
Outer layer (Shore D)	R1 (51)	R2 (47)	R3 (41)	R1 (51)	R1 (51)	R1 (51)	R1 (51)	R1 (51)	R4 (64)	R4 (64)	(48)
Inner layer (Shore D)	R4 (64)	R4 (64)	R4 (64)	R4 (64)	R4 (64)	R4 (64)	R4 (64)	R1 (51)	R4 (64)	R1 (51)	(48)
Thickness (mm)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Thickness ratio**	5:5	5:5	5:5	3:7	7:3	5:5	5:5	-	-	5:5	-
<u>Performance</u>											
W#1, HS = 45 m/s											
Carry (m)	214.0	213.2	213.0	214.1	213.1	213.2	213.9	212.1	214.3	213.3	211.9
Total distance (m)	231.8	231.5	231.1	232.0	231.6	231.2	232.2	229.4	232.3	232.1	229.1
Spin (rpm)	2770	2790	2890	2760	2800	2890	2680	2960	2720	2730	3000
Elevation angle (°)	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.9
W#1, HS = 50 m/s											
Carry (m)	243.5	243.4	243.5	243.7	243.2	243.5	243.3	243.4	244.2	244.1	242.9
Total distance (m)	261.5	261.1	259.2	261.7	260.9	261.0	261.8	258.3	261.6	261.4	258.0
Spin (rpm)	2670	2680	2760	2660	2690	2790	2580	2880	2610	2630	2950
Elevation angle (°)	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.8
SW, HS = 20 m/s											
Spin (rpm)	6030	6120	6340	5990	6120	6050	6010	6130	4570	4590	6160
Cut durability**	0/30	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/30	0/30	-	-
SW, HS = 36 m/s											

\*1 Hardness is a deflection of the solid center under a load of 30 kg.

\*2 Thickness ratio is outer layer thickness/inner layer thickness.

\*3 The number of balls with cover failure or ball distortion from sphericity

It is evident that the wound golf balls embodying the invention are improved in spin property and durability.

Japanese Patent Application No. 201389/1994 and No. 334564/1994 is incorporated herein by reference.

5        Although some preferred embodiments have been described, many modifications and variations may be made thereto in the light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced otherwise  
10    than as specifically described.

CLAIMS:

1. A wound golf ball comprising a solid center, thread  
rubber wound thereon, and a cover enclosing the wound  
5 center, wherein  
said cover has a multi-layer structure including an  
outer layer having a first hardness and a thickness of at  
least 0.4 mm and an inner layer having a second hardness  
higher than the first hardness.  
10
2. A wound golf ball of claim 1 wherein the outer layer  
of said cover is formed of a first ionomer resin having a  
Shore D hardness of 40 to 55, and the inner layer is formed  
of a second ionomer resin having a Shore D hardness of 55  
15 to 68, the difference in hardness between the first and  
second ionomer resins being at least 5 in Shore D hardness.
3. A ball of claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the outer and  
inner layers have a total thickness of 1.0 to 4.0 mm and  
20 the ratio of the outer layer thickness to the inner layer  
thickness is from 3:7 to 7:3.
4. A ball of any preceding claim wherein said solid  
center has an outer diameter of 27 to 38 mm.
5. A wound golf ball substantially as any described herein with  
reference to Examples 1 to 7.



Application No: GB 9515967.9  
Claims searched: 1-5

Examiner: David Whitfield  
Date of search: 19 September 1995

**Patents Act 1977**  
**Search Report under Section 17**

**Databases searched:**

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:

UK Cl (Ed.N): A6D D1A D1B C3V VEM C3M MXC

Int Cl (Ed.6): A63B 37/12

Other: ONLINE:- WPI

**Documents considered to be relevant:**

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage	Relevant to claims
X:E	GB2280379 (LISCO) (WHOLE DOCUMENT)	1,4
X	GB2064338 (BRIDGESTONE) ( " " )	.
X	WO80/01541A1 (QUESTOR) ( " " )	.

X Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step  
Y Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.

& Member of the same patent family

A Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.  
P Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.  
E Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application.